The Evening Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1901.

Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Subscription by Mail-One Year

EVENING AND SUNDAY SUNDAY ONLY 1.00 Monthly by Carrier:

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY... Fifty cents
MORNING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-five cents
EVENING AND SUNDAY...... Thirty-five cents

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the wee ed April 13, 1991, was as follows: Sunday, April 7. Monday, April 8. Tueschy, April 9. Wednesday, April 10. Thursday, April 11. Friday, April 12. Saturday, April 13.	21.11 39.56 39.75 39.8 39.56
Total	259,4

Great Britain at Tebauntepec.

It is announced in a despatch to on of the New York papers that Creat Britain is engaged in heading off American canal purposes on the Isthmus through the construction by British capitalists of an extension of the Tehuantepec Railway to make it connect the oceans. Sir Weetman Pearson, of the London house of S. Pearson & Co., is at the head of the enterprise, which has been undertaken under an agreement with the Mexican Government two years ago, by which a lease of the road was obtained for fifty years.

It is stated that the Pearson party is building a commodious harbor at each end of the line, has four thousand men at work, and expects to have the road completed and in operation in about four years, or long before a canal either by the Nicaragua or Panama route could be half dug. The chief promoter and controller of this scheme is quoted as stating that he expects the railway to handle two million tons of freight annually. Were the Nicaragua Canal to carry that, he says, it would be necessary for it to charge seven and a half dollars per ton as a minimum toll, while he believes that the Tehuantepec Railway can carry the same freight at two and a half dollars. He also states that the railway will be able to transfer a in one day, whereas the passage of the canal would require three days.

We are not able to see why this enterprise, even if it is as great a one as the report claims, would seriously interfere with the Nicaragua Canal. Sir Weetman Pearson in his estimates of time and expense, ignores two very important considerations. In the first place, although theoretically it might be true that a ship's cargo could be carried from end to end of the railway in one day, over a line one hundred and ninety miles long, such a thing would hardly be thought feasible in railway practice. Again, if it could be done regularly and reliably, the time and cost of unloading and loading must be taken into account, and in the end it might, and we think would, be cheaper a ship's cargo to pay the canal tolls than the lower rates of carriage by the land route. There is nothing in the scheme, that we can detect, likely to act as a wet blanket upon the net project of the American people, the

Epidemics in Fiction.

nebody has written a work entitled "How to Write a Novel; A Practical Guide to the Art of Fiction." To judge by the number of books which have been written during the last few seasons by people who had nothing in particular to say, one might suppose that the advice contained in this work had been generally followed.

ery year in great numbers are due in large measure to the love of imitation which man inherits from his simian ancestors, and which, within certain bounds, is a source of incalculable benefit to the human race. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether some particular novel is a consequence of a success achieved by some other novel, or merely a symptom of a fictional epidemic. It may be one and it may be the other, but, just as some people always take diseases more quickly and in a more violent form than others, so the impulse to writ a particular kind of fiction, when it sweeps over the literary world, takes most complete possession of those whose sensitive nerves, strong imaginations, and thorough training enable them to do most with it, and so that first novel of the epidemic is likely to be the most successful.

literary epidemics within the last two decades, and while they have given us a few successful and valuable books, they have resulted in an immense amount of trash. The amount of trash resulting from one success depends partly on the ease with which that by," for example, there were few imiter of Paris in the fifties cannot be for his Majesty to do as requested far between. On the other hand, An- the other Japanese demand, namely, because it is not so very difficult to been published. construct a story with the scene laid It may be assumed that China would in an imaginary principality of eastern | not so promptly negative demands im Europe, where almost anything might perative enough to amount to an ulti happen, and nobody can positively say matum on their face, if she were not that the wildest adventure did not occur. Even du Maurier himself could quarter. Whether this comes from not duplicate "Trilby," while Mr. Hope Russia or the Deibund, or from both, Hawkins has done over his "Princess does not yet appear. But the resump-Flavia" in at least three or four other tion of military operations by Germany heroines.

plagiarist, because a funny thing ceases | the Powers named do not view the idea to be funny if it is done too many times. of a Chinese expedition into Manchuria Mark Twain has not set a fashion, be- with favor, and purpose seizing-the cause nobody has ever caught his pe- passes on the Shansi border as much culiar whimsical trick of writing; but to prevent such a movement from that the solemn realism of Howells has direction as for any other motive aroused scores of literary photograph- Whatever may be the real object of ers, who have brought their little kodaks to bear with varying success on

the mighty questions of life and death. strengthen the hand of Russia against ent troubling the community. Another intended result, it would go to show is just fading into oblivion. What the that it is not considered to the interes next will be only a prophet can tell. of the controlling Powers of the Con One of the epidemics at present raging cert to allow Japan to come to blows with scarcely abated violence is that with Russia at this time. Probably started by the phenomenal success of this is a correct theory, whether the "David Harum." This kind of novel is policy of Germany and the States as-

olot, and only one character, who must rected to a solution by indemnity o ay dry things and conceal beneath a the partition of China. Mither way gruff exterior a heart as tender as an war between Japan and Russia would nfant's. The scene must be a small render any general settlement with ountry town, and the conversation | China difficult and probably impossithat of the loafers in the local grocery ble during hostilities, which, on land, or the young people at a church so- would be conducted within Chinese ter-

Another epidemic is that of the meloframatic romance. This appeals to the nexperienced writer or the hack novelist, because of the ease of its con- that such a counter-move as the mili heroine, beautiful, of course, and scorn- against in Tokyo. But still, as far as ful of the hero; next, a hero big and appearances go, Japan has been nearly of inexhaustible forbearance toward his lies in the circumstances, the United lady love and a temper like tabasco States and Great Britain, are unable sauce for everybody else; third, a villain of dye so deep that he would make factor in the Chinese question when faithful retainers and a few indians, from Pekin was sprung upon the Conthrown in to make up the local color. ruption. The other is fast in the Boer It is easy enough, and it makes a pic- trap, and is in no condition to interuresque play for the matinee girl af-

The epidemic which is almost over, both interesting and exciting. but has possessed magazines and publishing houses for some fifteen years past is that of the "beio' the war" novel of the South. It is doubtful if authors are simply legion, and in practically all of them the Southerner is represented as an absolutely perfect gentleman, the Northerner as more or ery are set forth in colors so glowing as to make one wonder why anybody should ever have objected to it. There is no hint, in any of these books, that there was any abuse or violence connected with slavery, or that it was anything but the best possible system in the best of possible worlds. It is curious, but time may explain it-in other novels.

The Cubans and General Wood.

From today's developments in the that the committee of the Cuban Constitutional Convention which will be a constitution and civil rights to the peo-here next week to see the President and ple of Russia. It is to have fifteen thoustitutional . Convention which will be a co confer with him in regard to the Platt the railway will be able to transfer a cargo from the Atlantic to the Pacific in one day, whereas the passage of the ley that behind a smiling countenance he hides a frozen face.

To add to their disappointment they will find Governor General Wood here ahead of them. He is to start from Havana on Friday, the committee will embark on Saturday, and the scheme of the convention people to jump over his head into the White House with their grievances has thus been nipped in the bud. This new arrangement, it s said, is due to the President's determination to show the Cubans that his onfidence in General Wood is unshaken, and that he will not consider any line of action in Cuban affairs without the Governor General's approval.

It is reported that the committee will e received by the President only upon the distinct understanding that he declines to discuss any modification of or alteration in the Platt terms, which being a law of Corgress he is bound to support to the letter. If there is anything else that the island envoys would like to talk about an opportunity will be afforded them, General Wood to be present at such meeting or meetings. But they will not be overburdened with executive attentions during their stay in Washington. By the time they reach here Mr. McKinley will be within three or four days of the time when he is to begin his tour of the country, and, a busy man always, he will be intensely so next week, and will not have any of the genus novel which are turned out leisure for the consideration of accom-

concerning the future of Cuba. If the committee are sensible men they will quickly learn that they have nothing to expect from the Federal Gov ernment or from American public sen timent in the line of their wishes and ambitions. If they use their time here in consulting political and other leaders of opinion, they will learn that there are few of our men of affairs who do not consider suzerainty over Cuba a matter not of sentiment but of national necessity. Indeed, as we have often said before, it is very doubtful if the Platt terms do not fall far short of what due consideration for the peace. dignity, and safety of the United States should impel this country to exact.

If the Cuban committee shall succeed in gettting this idea well into their ds it will doubtless occur to them that the best course for their country men to pursue is to accept the terms without more ado, since delay may rewhen Congress shall meet next Decenber.

Cross Purposes in China.

The "immediate answer" of the Chi nese Court to the Japanese demand access may be partially duplicated. that the Emperor return at once to After the tremendous vogue of "Tril- Pekin, has been received, in the form of an imperial message to the Japanes tations of it, because the Latin Quar- Minister, declaring it to be impossible accurately described by anyone who until all the "foreign guests" have dehas not been there, and such people, in parted from his capital. If the Chithe year of grace 1892 were few and nese reply had anything to say about thony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" was that Kwang Hsu should bring twenty ed by several dozen romances thousand Chinese troops with him for modeled more or less on the same plan, service in Manchuria, the fact has not

certain of outside support from some and France, ostensibly against the Chi-Humorous books are safest from the nese, tends to raise a suspicion that Count von Waldersee's present activity, it would seem for the moment to Two literary epidemics are at pres- Japan. If this should prove to be an

ritory. Japanese diplomacy is deep and far seeing, as the world has had ample opportunity to discover. It is not likely struction. The ingredients are, first, a tary expeditions seem to uncover has willful and unaccountably perverse not been discounted and provided trong enough for a pugilist, possessed or quite isolated. Her only natural ala black mark on midnight; fourth, the Russo-American cut and scuttle soldiers, or other minor characters cert, and resulted in its practical disfere with Russia. It is again Japan's turn to move. The game is becoming

Ripley, on trial for complicity in th murder of the late Governor Goebel, underwent a severe cross-examination yes-terday, but his story corroborating the any lost cause ever had such a good chance to exploit itself as the Confed- Judge Yost, was unshaken. It is perhaps eracy has had since the war. The novels significant that Taylor's Indianapolis law which have been written by Southern partner-who happens to be the Assistant Attorney General of Indiana-was an in terested listener to the testimony. His presence at the trial is thought to be due to a desire to ascertain what the chances gentleman, the Northerner as more or less a clown and fanatic; and the beauties of the patriarchal system of slavpected they will be within the next few days, it is probable that unless Governor Durbin should decide to protect Taylo against justice, and in violation of the Federal Constitution, the "peerless leadr" will be given a timely hint and demp for some other Republican stronghold.

Revolutionary conditions in Russia are In the single city of Odessa, fifteen nundred persons were arrested on last Saturday, and the police are kept busy taking in disturbers and suspects all over matter, it is a reasonable deduction the Empire. It is said that a petition is being prepared asking the Czar to grant sand signatures, including those of prominent landowners and professional and business men. We are sorry to say that the prospects of the petitioners, except for getting themselves into hot water, do not appear to be any of the best.

The advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers is in session at McKeesport, Pa., today. It has been called by the president of the oposition to call out all the men in all he Morgan Steel Trust plants. The de-ision of the board will be a matter of nportance to many branches of Ameri-an industry. This labor union president described as determined to bring on a central strike if he can unless the Trust shall immediately recognize the Amalga-mated Association and treat with it as an organization

red from its surprise that anything should be wrong in the Philippines, and especially in the department once presided over by its favorite son, Eagan. But the facts have become too heated to be longer ignored, and the order has gone forth to investigate and punish all offenders whose offences are of a character to which the most friendly eye could not be blind. This time, the inquest may be as honest and impartial as that of the Alger Relief Commission was farcical and designed to suppress truth and defeat justice. Then, it will be remembered, tice. Then, it will be remembered, unofficially, the word was passed along "Let no guilty man escape" the white

CAPTAIN EMERSON RESIGNS. To Give Up the Command of the

Maryland Naval Militia.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Capt. Isaac E. Emerson has sent in his resignation as nd National Guard.

A special meeting of the officers of the origade has been called for 8 o'clock tonight to take action upon the resignation communication from Captain Emers on formally notifying his subordinate of icers of his resignation will probably be read at this meeting and resoluti

It is said that Captain Emerson has resigned because he expects to leave about the middle of May on a tour around the world, and may be gone over fourteen months. There was talk some time ago hat Captain Emerson intended to resign on this account, but it was also run that it would not be necessary for him to do so, as he might obtain a furlough suficiently long to permit him to make his engthy tour.

Captain Emerson has been identified with the Naval Brigade since the forma tion of the First Naval Battalion, in De cember, 1893. He was appointed paymas-er, which position he held for only a few er, which position he held for only a few months. He was elected commander in nontres. He was elected commander in 594, when the battallon held its drills at Hollins Hall. In January, 1885, the prac-tice ship Dale arrived and was used for frilling purposes. In May, 1996, Com-mander Emerson was elected captain, which position he has since held.

A FLAG FOR THE POLE.

Explorer Baldwin Presented With One by New York Masons.

NEW YORK, April 17.-Having com leted the details of the expedition to earch for the North Pole during the oming summer, Evelyn B. Baldwin will sail tomorrow on the Deutschland for lamburg. He will make a four weeks rip to Norway and Sweden and to Dur ee, Scotland. From Dundee the expediwill leave in June.

The main party, consisting of forty pro ssors, will leave New York on Jun companied by William Zeigler, finanial backer of the expedition. They will all from Dundee on the America, the

agship of the expedition. Mr. Baldwin's present trip is to perfect rrangements for handling supplies along he route of the expedition. These are low being shipped to various Norwegian orts.

In Sweden Mr. Baldwin will confer with a brother of Captain Andree, who is upposed to have lost his life in an at empt to find the pole. Mr. Baldwin ex ently to find the pole. Mr. Baldwin ex-ects valuable information from Andree The America has been refitted, over auled, and strengthened. Supplies will e distributed along the route of the ex-edition before the America leaves Dun-

ag has been to the arctic region with ther explorers and has been in the pos-ession of the lodge over twenty years.

Permanent Party Organization.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) zation should be maintained. The Res are unceasing in their efforts. The organization are uncessing in their efforts. Their ampaigns o'erlap each other. The Democrats reganize a few weeks before election and after ne votes are in close up headquarters and rest li the next campaign gets warm. Adm tion managers are not troubling themselves about principles. They organize first and allow the doctrines to present themselves as circumstances will permit. They do not depend on sentiment to easily them through.

comparatively easy to do. It has no sociated with her is at bottom di- THE TANAGRA FIGURE FRAUDS. THE WATERWAYS OF CANADA. How the Boston Museum Statuettes Unrivaled in Length and in Service

BOSTON, April 16.—The report of the curator of classical antiquities of the Soston Museum of Time Arts contains an interesting account of the report of the Were Pieced Together. nteresting account of the manner in tive report on the waterways of Cana

During the autumn the unhappy discovery was made that a number of our terra cotta statuettes were either wholly or partly spurious. Although numerically these formed but a small proportion of our collection of terra cottas, they were among the most graceful and attractive possessed by the museum, and some of them had been popular favorites in our showcases for over twenty years. It was perhaps for this reason that the an-Montreal, there is a drop in level to the perhaps for this reason that the announcement of the discovery and of the fact they had been wirhdrawn from exhibition, attracted the attention of newspapers in various parts of the country, and was reported even in the London press.

As some of the accounts then published were not without preservation it may be were not without exaggeration, it may be by working against a downward stream, well to recapitulate the facts here, by which at one piace near Iroquois often way of record.

among those in the case labeled "From Tanagra" in the recent arrangement of the collection. In this case were only those of the fine and later Tanagra types, "The width of the locks is 45 feet and the collection and Montreal, the Consul General says: from various sources. In the "Tanagra" nine. Of the other twenty-three only one the case only three are now on exhibition. Of the rejected figures a considerable number were, as I have since learned, largely the work of a Greek who frequented the excavations of the cemetery at Tanagra, which were made in the earv seventies, and there collected quantities of the fragments that had been taken out of the graves and carried them home, and pieced them together as best he might, making as many whole figures as possible out of them. The pieces which he thus put together did not always belong to the same figure; heads were frequently supplied from others, and made to fit by filing, scraping, or cutting, or else by filling out the shoulders with clay or plaster, so that the lines should coinand missing parts of the body, sometimes quite extensive, were supplied

sometimes quite extensive, were supplied in the same materials.

Even when figures were fairly complete, although in fragments, he injured their value by concealing the cracks, filling them over, so that it is now impossible to tell just how far his own work was carried, without entirely removing the outer coat of color and dirt. In regard to the heads, the removal of the modern paint from one example showed that the head itself was genuine, though composed of small fragments, but the face was so much injured as to be no longer atso much injured as to be no longer attractive. He had therefore covered it with plaster, in which he modeled an entirely new set of features. There appear to be other instances of a like treatment, but the extent to which it was carried can be determined only by wholly removing the colors.

colors.

Having built up his figures in this manner, he gave them the appearance of being intact by applying to the whole surface a mixture of color and dirt, imitating traces of the pink, blue, and other shades which are frequently found on the genuine examples, and making these traces more or less extensive, as suited his fancy. The dirt completed the effect of genuineness, and thus his wares were sent to market. Therefore, whetever genuine fragments these figures may contain, their external appearance is wholly false; and, to answer a question which has often been asked, if we were to remove all the modern colors, the restored, and misapplied heads, the plaster fillings, and the parts which do not belong together, what remained would, I fear, make but a sorry showing when placed on exhibition. The investigation was carried to this radical extent on only a few specimens. On the others the outer coating was removed sufficiently to prove that it was modern throughout, and that the figure underneath was either wholly modern or patched together in the manner described.

The results of this examination having been reported to your committee. I was instructed to withdraw from exhibition all Having built up his figures in this man-

The results of this examination having been reported to your committee. I was instructed to withdraw from exhibition all the statuettes which were of doubtful authenticity. This has been done, and the case has consequently an empty and melancholy aspect at present, but the three figures which remain can be vouched for, and it is to be hoped that their numbers may soon be increased with secretaria.

FOREIGN MAIL REGISTRY

the work twenty-two men can do.

By special orders issued last week the registry despatch system was extended last Saturday to all New York sub-stations. On that day alone 1.82 registered letters were received and despatched without handling at the main office. These changes have been arranged by the Postmaster General and George W. Beavers, Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, for the purpose of relievand Allowances, for the purpose of relieving the down-town postoffice in New York. It is estimated that when the new rors. It is estimated that when the new registry annex is in operation the working force of the main office will be saved about 40 per cent of all the work now assigned it. Mr. Beavers is to visit New York some time between April 20 and July 1 to schedule the allowance of additional clerks for the New York city offices and the promotions to be made at the beginning of the next fiscal year. and the promotions to be made ; ginning of the next fiscal year.

SECOND-CLASS MAILS.

Newspapers Think Abuses of Their Privilege Should Be Abolished.

About a hundred replies have been re-eived at the Postoffice Department to the circular letter sent publishers of daily newspapers last Saturday by the Third Assistant Postmaster General. In that letter the publishers were asked to state whether a rule excluding from the privileges of second-class postage all publica tions that obtain circulations through premium offers would operate to the disadvantage of reputable publications with

The replies so far received were evi The replies so far received were evidently sent immediately on receipt of the circular. All but one are favorable. The exception comes from a religious journal that has heretofore given a Bible with every subscription entered. But the almost general approval expressed and the unexpected promptness with which the replies have been received lead the department to anticipate the hearty cooperation of newspaper publishers in its effort to ameliorate the present abuses of the second-class privilege. he second-class privilege.

A Retrospect.

(From the Etica Observer.) (From the Utica Observer.)

Thirty-six years of peace have been interrupted by one summer of war-a war in which we work of the peace was a sea, bringing dismay to the Spaniards, who wainly sought to contend against us—the invincible power of this western world, where Northerners and Southerners; blacks and whites fought together for the glory of the flag. The summer of war was not sufficiently stormy to interfere with the nation's record of thirty-six years of peace.

How Protection Protects. (From the Lafayette, Ind., Journal.)

On Thursday of this week 4,178 immigrants landed in New York. All the men were laborers, and will at once enter into competition with the American laborer in this country. They were admitted duty free. That is the way protection protects the American laborer.

to Commerce,

which the spurious Tanagra figures were He says their waterways are unrivaled unit up. The report forms a part of the wenty-fifth annual report of the trusbuilt up. The report forms a part of the trustwenty-fifth annual report of the trustees of the museum; and the part relating tees of the museum; and the part relating tees of the museum; and the part relating tic," says Mr. Bittinger, "to a Canadian ic," says Mr. Bittinger, "to a Canad During the autumn the unhappy discov- port at the head of Lake Superior, along The specimens condemned were mainly help a steamer up the river."

Referring to the canals between Kings-

"The width of the locks is 45 feet and the archaic Tanagra figures being in another case, which contains archaic figures their course down from Kingston to Montreal, several of the cartais are not used ty-three of which were given to the museum in one lot in 1879, and the other five Lake Ontario until Port Dalhousie is at various times since. Of these five one reached, where the Welland Canal is enwas found to be wholly modern, although an excellent imitation; two were so ex-tensively "restored" as to be of little valise effected by twenty-seven locks, each the excellent limitation, two were so the strength of the stre nly originals, and two were gen- From the end of the Welland Canal-Port Colborne—there is deep water to Sault Canal, 394 miles. The Sault Ste. Marie was found to be wholly genuine. Consequently out of the twenty-eight figures in Canal extends 5,967 feet; it has only one lock, which is 900 feet by 60 feet, and low-est depth 20 feet 3 inches, the total rise being 18 feet. Another water course runs from Montreal to Ottawa and turns down being B feet. Another water course runs from Montreal to Ottawa and turns down to Kingston, a total distance of 245 miles. The rivers Ottawa and Rideau are part of this waterway. The canals on this route are: Lachine, 8½ miles; St. Anne's lock and piers, one-eighth of a mile; Carillon Canal, three-fourths of a mile; Grenville, 5½ miles. From Otawa to Kingston-125½ miles—there are thirty-five locks. Besides these main-line canals, there are others on the line of the Richelieu River; in Ontario, through the Peterborough district; in Cape Breton; and a number of branches acting as feeders to the Rideau and Welland systems."

The total quantity of freight passed through the several divisions of the canals during 1899 was as follows: Welland, 789, 770 tons; St. Lawrence, 2, 249, 193 tons; Rideau, 69, 905 tons; St. Peters, 70, 800 tons; Rideau, 69, 905 tons; Trent Valley, 40, 150 tons.

The "Chicago Trade Report" for 1896

Murray, 16,788 tons; Trent Valley, 40,160 tons.

The "Chicago Trade Report" for 1899 gives 19,295,18 as the total number of bushels of grain shipped from that city for transit through Canada in 1885. The value of the exports from Chicago to Canada by water in 1899 was \$5,319,197.

"The disparity between the volume of freight carried eastward from Lake Erie to Montreal and that taken on the westward trip," the Consul General adds, "is very striking, the average ratio of the westward freight to the eastward for the ten years 1890-1899 having been only 2.58 per cent.

The advantage of American vessels in the carrying trade from Lake Erie to this port is marked; they had returned cargoes westward equal to 41 per cent of those brought eastward, whereas the Canadian vessels had westward return cargoes to the extract of evil 19 average.

nadian vessels had westward return cargoes to the extent of only 4.19 per cent—just about one-tentin of the American.

"According to the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, which has just been submitted to Parliament, the total traffic through the several canals of the Dominion for the season of 1899 amounted to \$25.524 tons, a decrease of 325.551 tons compared with the previous year. This includes 3,006,664 tons passing through the Sanit Ste. Marie Canal, which is free of toll.

"Of through freight through the Wellard Canal, Canadian yessels carried 309,546 tons, a decrease of 740 tons; and United States vessels 460,072 tons, a decrease of 250,372 tons.

crease of 550,372 tons.

"The quantity of grain passed down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal was 332,746 tons, a decrease of 186,786 tons compared with the previous year. Of this, 48,822 tons were trans-shipped at Ogdensburg, as against 49,537 the previous year. The further quantity of 39,545 tons of grain passed down the St. Lawrence canals only to Montreal, making a total of 372,291 tons. The rate of toll on grain through the Welland, giving free passage through the St. Lawrence canals, was 10 cents a ton.

The Division to Be Moved From the New York Postoffice.

The Postoffice Department will on Saturday move the entire Foreign Registry Division from the New York city postoffice to the new annex situated at the corner of Morton and West Streets. A force of twenty-one clerks and a superintendent is being organized for the new office. All foreign registered mail received in New York city after that date is to be handled exclusively at the annex, thus relieving the main office to the extent of the work twenty-two men can do.

"As having an interesting bearing on the question of canal against rallway tenapsor of grain from the West, it may be noted that whereas grain and pease assed down to Montreal through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to the extent of 32,746 tons, a decrease of 186,786 tons from the previous year, the quantity carried to Montreal by the way of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways amounted to 209,170 tons, a decrease of 84,221 tons. In addition, during the past two seasons, a new system of grain traffic has come into operation from Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, over the line of the Canada Atlantic Railways amounted to 209,170 tons, a decrease of the Soulanges Canal; thence by barge to Montreal In the senson of 1898, the total freight carried by this route to Montreal Montreal. In the season of 1898, the tota freight carried by this route to Montrea was 263,735 tons, of which 226,406 tons were grain. In the season of 1899, 300,573 tons were carried, of which 259,531 tons werg grain, going through the Beauharnois Canal, the Soulanges not then being opened Of the grain so carried in 1898, 59,963 tons were wheat and 19,189 tons corn; in 1899, 66,635 tons were wheat and 174,932 tons corn.

orn.

"The decreases in canal revenue in 1899 wer: Welland, \$50,605; St. Lawrence, \$6. HI; Ottawa, \$1,545—making together, \$58, 251. Against this there were increases; Chambiy, \$6,674; other canals, \$1,561,—making a total of \$8,235. Taking the total increase from the gross amount of demaking a total of \$6,255. Taking the lat increase from the gross amount of the rease leaves \$50,025 as the decline in revenue in 1899 as compared with in the total expenditure charged to "The total expenditure charged to capital account on the original construction and the enlargement of the several canals of the Dominion up to June 39, 1990, was \$79,043,784.69. A further sum of \$16,273,125,98 was expended on the repairs, maintenance, and operation of these works, making a total of \$95,316,919.07. The total revenue derived, including tolls and rentals of lands and water powers, amounted to \$12,401,-917,32

The total expenditure for the fiscal year nded June 30, 1990, was: On construction and enlargement, \$2,563,564.53 and a furher sum of \$11,600.06 for repairs, renewis, and operation, making a total for the car of \$3,581,164.99. The total net revenue ollected for the fiscal year was \$122,642.85, decrease compared with the net revenue of the previous year of \$46,491.52.

Press Agent Cortelyou. (From the Little Rock Gazette.)

Private Certelyou is performing good s press agent for the Administration. The nformation he sends out from Washington is press agent for the Administration. The latest information he sends out from Washington is to he effect that while the President is on his tour of the West the wheels of Government will continue to revolve at the National Capital the same if Mr. McKinley were there. This is gratifying formation to those who feared that the Government at Washington would cease to live the oment Mr. McKinley left town.

Strains the Sense of Justice.

That crowning humbug of court proceed testimony of handwriting experts seem that crowing annuag of court proceedings to be testimony of handwriting experts seems likely of figure as extensively in the Rice murder trials it did in the Molineaux case. There is "money in it" for the so-called experts, but it makes the public very tired and strains the general sense of motion soverely.

A Picnic for lowa Solons.

The next Legislature will have a good time at Des Moines. There is now a surplus in the reasury of about \$1,250,000, and it is hardly to be expected that the rule of scraping the bottom lean will be broken.

Birds Galore in Chicago. (From the New York World.) Chicago is pluming itself on being one

THE PAN-AMERICAN SHOW

Buffalo Exposition to Open Two Weeks From Today. BUFFALO, April 17.—Two weeks from oday the Pan-American Exposition will opened, the ceremonies including a ig civic demonstration and addresses t

rominent men, as well as special dislays of various kinds. The arrangements of the grounds are of complete, and it will be impossible o make them so in the two weeks that main. All of the exhibits are not ret, although they are arriving each day, and much will be accomplished by May 1. It was feared the water and electrical display, two of the fair's great features, would not be ready, but it is reported, this morning that by working the men as much as possible these two displays will be so far advanced by the opening day that minor details, in which they will be

acking, will not be noticed. Mr. Buchanan, the Director General, John N. Scatcherd and other Exposition officials departed for Washington last light to invite the President to attend the Exposition. The day selected by the President will be known as "President's Day." Forty-two tribes, including 700 Indians, will arrive on April 25 from the West. Goats and old horses are now being bought, and will be fed to the wild aninals that are to be exhibited.

WHEN STAMPS ARE REQUIRED. A Ruling as to War Tax on Express

Money Orders. In reply to a request from E. R. Hend-ey, treasury agent, United States Exress Company, this city, for his decision n regard to the internal revenue stamp equired on express money orders under Schedule A of the War Revenue act as amended by the act of March 2, 1901. Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau has decided that that orders for the payment of money drawn in the United States and payable in the Inited States, including Porto Rico and the Philippine Jounds, but not Cuba drawn at sight or demand, require no revenue stamp on and after July 1, 1901. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue also decided that all orders for the payment of money, drawn in the United States, but payable out of the United States, including Cuba and all other for-eign countries, drawn at sight or on de-mand, or otherwise than at sight or on demand, require stamps for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents, and for each one hundred dollars or frac-tional part thereof in excess of one hun-dred dollars, two cents, on and after said

dred dollars, two cents, on and after said date.

On orders for the payment of money drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, drawn otherwise than a sight or on demand, there must be affixed thereto before acceptance or payment a stamp equal to two cents for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof of the face of the instrument, but on and after July 1, 1901, no tax will accrue on such orders for the payment of money when drawn at sight or on demand.

SOME NAVAL STATISTICS. The Number of Native and Foreign

Born Men in the Service.

In compliance with a request of John D. Zimmerman, of Topeka, Kan., the Navy Department has compiled interesting statistics of the number of foreign born enlisted men in the United States Navy in the Spanish-American war and at the beginning of the current fisca year. In the Spanish war there were 2,379 foreign born petty officers in the navy, of whom 1,607 were naturalized citi zens of the United States and 478 had declared their intentions of becoming citizens. There were 4,879 foreign born men of other ratings, of whom 1,578 were citi-zens and 1,551 had declared intentions. There were also 142 foreign born apprentices then in the service.

The native born enlisted men in the Spanish war consisted of 4.050 petty offi-cers, 9.472 other enlisted men, and 1.884 oprentices. The totals are, native born 5,405; foreign born, 7,422; total in service 2,828. By percentages the native born cons-

orised 65 per cent of the whole number, 50 per cent were citizens of the United States, and of the remainder 25 per cent had declared their intentions to become citizens.

On June 30, 1900, the end of the last fiscal year, there were 4,597 petty officers

was a all all and the grain through the Welland and giving free passage through the St. Lawrence canals, and the passage through the St. Lawrence canals, and the passage through the St. Lawrence canals, and the was 10 cents a ton.

"On the St. Lawrence canals, 1,349,993 tons of freight were moved, being a decrease of 90,041 tons. Of these, 605,454 tons were cast-bound through freight and 29,810; were cast-bound through freight and 29,810; 11,616 tons were merchandise, and 81,951 tons forest products.

"As having an interesting bearing on the question of canal against railway transport of grain from the West, it may be noted that whereas grain and pease passed down to Montreal through the welland and St. Lawrence Canals to the extent of 32,746 tons, a decrease of 186.

There were so 1,507 petty officers in the service, of whom 57,2 per cent narive born, 32,6 per cent naturalized, 6.5 per cent were nalive bear of the United States.

There were then 3,548 other enlisted men, of whom 64 per cent maturalized, 9 per cent had declared intention, 3 per cent were resident aliens, while 30 per cent were resident and 10 per cent naturalized, 9 per cent had declared intention, 3 per cent were resident and 10 per cent naturalized, 9 per cent had declared intention, 3 per cent were resident and 10 per cent naturalized, 9 per cent had declared intention, 3 per cent were resident and 10 per cent naturalized, 9 per cent were resident and 10 per cent naturalized, 9 per cent were citizens of the United States.

There were also 2,885 apprentices, 92 per cent of the whole number were citizens of the United States.

There were also 2,885 apprentices, 92 per cent of the whole number were citizens of the United States. er cent foreign born. More than 68 per ent of the whole enlisted force was na-

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

An Important International Case to Be Heard Soon.

One of the most important cases ev neard before an international tribunal will e called up for consideration within the next few weeks in the United States and Chilean Claims Commission, which is composed of M. Pioda, Judge Gates, and Senor Moria Vienna. The Commission was created under the terms of the last Treaty etween the two Governments. The case is that of the South America

Steamship Company against the United States, and involves a claim of more than \$250,000. The question to be decided is that of the right of seizure of merchant vessels on the high seas in times of neare for violation of maritime law; the question of a display of force, and what constitutes such display or naval demonstration, and whether the same was justifiable on the part of the United States, as against the Chilean Government in 1891, when the setamer Itata was seized at Iquique by the American squadron, for alleged viola-

the American squadron, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

All writers and authorities on international law are watching the outcome of this case, which will be pushed vigorously by the Chilean authorities, and will be as eagerly contested by this Government. The United States is represented by John Hoyt Perry and S. C. Walton, assisted by the officials of the State Department. The Chilean side is represented by Anibal Cruz, of Chile; Mr. Stroebel, Professor of International Law at Harvard University, and Sherburne G. Hopkins, of this city.

CURRENT HUMOR.

A Helpmeet. (From Puck.)

Interested Party—And so you are matried now. Lydia? I hope your husband is a good provider. The Bride—'Deed he is, missus! He got me free new places to wash at last week.

Sadder and Wiser. (From Judge.)

Mrs. Cobwigger—Are you sorry you called name ifter that little boy next door? Freddic—Yes, ma. He can fight twice as good is I thought he could.

Hard to Answer,

(From the Glasgow Evening Times.)
Lady Passenger—Do you know, captain, I have
ever been able to understand how you find your
ray across the ocean.
Captain—Why, by the compass. The needle
lways points to the north. Lady Passenger-Yes, I know. But supposing ou want to go south?

One on Him.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Hardware Dealer—What was old Krankey kicking about?
Clerk—He wanted ten pounds of nails. Said lie'd pay for them and take them bome himself.
Wouldn't trust us to deliver them, he said.
Hardware Dealer—Surly old codger. I hope he'll sweet for it.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Two hundred and fifty thousand million of lo-usts were killed in Cyprus in two years. Building railroads in old Mexico is a difficult business. The mountains stand in the way. The value of the French Untage of 1990 would cover half the annual budge: of the German Em-

The census just taken at Rangoon gives the oppulation at 232,236, compared with 89 324 count of at the last census in 1891. All the shipvards on the Pacific Coast, from San rancisco to Fuget Sound, are working overtime of launch vessels for the spring trade.

Nearly 14 per cent of the total number of wage erners in Minnesota are women, according to the State Labor Organization

A European sugar conference is to be held next nonth at Brusseis, which, it is predicted, may result in the abolition of sugar bounties. The late Thornton F. Marshall, who died in Augusta, Ky., last week, cast the deciding vote against secession in the Senate of that State in

In 1899 nineteen factories were started in the United States for the manufacture of silk by steam, and thirfeen others for producing ribbons and other silk goods.

A dog, for which the owner paid 10 cents, killed the head of sheep, valued at \$5 a head in Vandalia Mission. He was con dered to be a good at dog, but his tastes went higher.

It has been judicially decided in Chicago that notormen on troller cars must endeavor to avoid unning over dogs and no rely wholly on the nuckness of the animals to avoid accident. An Olathe, Kan., man, who was out of employnent, as a last resort, picked up some pieces of roken glass and sold them for 10 cents each as ouvenirs of one of Mrs. Nation's joint raids.

The total number of women over eighteen years

the deproyed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about five hundred thousand, if whom II per cent belong to trade unions. It is thirty years since the German Reichstag began bolding sessions. Four members of the first Reichstag, hold seats in the present one-Graf Hompesch, Eugen Richter, Dr. Lieber, and Bebel. The earliest specimens of Indian corn grew, it is believed by botanists, on the plateau of Peru,

where this plant has been found growing in a condition which indicates that it is indigenous to the soil. According to a man who is said to be the bigrest dealer in palms in New York, above six millions of them was distributed throughout the ountry for echurch use on the Sunday previous o Easter day.

At the Peace Jubilee, in Boston, 1869, Madame arepa Rosa's voice was distinguished above 2,000 singers, an orchestra of over 1,000 instru-ments and in a hall where the audience consisted

The old Eddy foundry, which was one of the rst factories built in Southwest Missouri, is be-ng removed at Springfield. During the civil war t did service for both armies in molding cannon

Germany's new military uniform will be of reyish brown cloth for coat and trousers and cap. The helmet will be of brown cloth and will have the brass spikes. All shining buttons, buckles and ornaments will be done away with. almost incredible. Pieces of wood, wooden

iskets, and wooden articles have been withdrawn om Egyptian catacombs of an antiquity 2,000 2,000 years antedating the Christian era. Dr. Grace Fairley Robinson, M. D., Ch. M., has e honor of being the first woman in Australia o become a graduate of a medical school, taking er degree of bachelor of medicine and master of exgery of Sydney University, with distinguished

One of the most famous restaurants in Europe a little establishment in Nuremburg. It has been in existence for 500 years and is called the Bratwurstglockwein. In its early days its pa-trons included many of the most learned men of ontinental Europe

A bill, which has just become a law of New York makes the funeral expenses of a deceased person payable from his estate before any other debts. Besides being a boon to undertakers this measure may have some effect in encouraging reasonable simplicity of funeral display. The Indian Territory, which increased in population from 180,000 in 1890 to 391,000 in 1908, s an aspirant for the same Territorial representa-ion in Congress as is now given to its neighbor, Sklahoma, Formerly a part of it. The white oppulation of the Indian Territory is largely in-

American publishers have decided that after May 1 of the present year they will settle upon a net price at which books will be disposed of for sale by the retail stores. English publishers announce that a similar step to enforce a uniform price on the middlemen in that country will be

Not content with providing its own gas, ele ricity, water, and street car service, the city of mittee appointed to consider the question has reported in favor of an experiment, and Parliament is to be asked for the necessary power.

The new Norwood Avenue Church of Christ, in Toledo, Ohio, is to be equipped with a roof garden, where services will be held during the summer months. This will be arranged to sea between 800 and 900 persons, and will be reached by three stairways, which will be so constructed that elevators may be added whenever they may be required.

A recent census of the population of Rio de habitants. This is much smaller than was gen-erally supposed. In all there are 60,132 houses and dwellings, giving the large average of ten people each. The tenements are crowded with indreds of occupants, many of ie most wretched manner.

A Chanute (Kan.) man, writing of his recol-ections of the pioneer days, recalls that away lections of the pioneer mays, recains that away back in the '60s in a neighborhood south of Humboldt two people wanted to get married, but there were no preachers for miles abound. Finally one of the camp let it be known that ten years before he had been a justice up in Iowa and this being considered good, he tied the knot.

The Brazilian cruiser Benjamin Constant is to call at New York and Baltimore shortly to reurn the courtesy of this Government the battleships Oregon and Iowa to put in at Rio de Janeiro to represent the United States on the occasion of the inauguration of President Campo-Salles, November 18, 1898. The officers of the Brazilian vessel will visit Washington to pay their respects to the officials. A letter from Havana says: "April has come in

Havana, and not a case of yellow fever has developed. The city is in an unusually healthy and sanitary condition. The sanitary department has done everything in its power to prevent the discase from a measuring here this spring, and so far their efforts have been successful. The quarantine will not go into effect until April 15, and many strangers are still arriving here daily. It is said that the Sultan of Morocco has be

ome deeply fascinated with Highland music. Ten ears ago a piper became one of the institutions at his court, and very recently he commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipemaker to furnish him with a set of hagpipes for his own use. The set of pipes now furnished are the most ornate and costly that has ever been made in Scotland. They are mounted with 18-carat gold, and cost \$1,500.

The women of a Newport, Ky., Methodist Church recently had 5,900 cook books printed for distribution among the church workers, who were distribution among the church workers, who were to sell the same at 10 cents each. Twe thousand were sold when the pastor was shocked to find recipes in the book calling for "a half pint best whisky or brandy" and "a half pint sherry wine."

A cough remedy has "a pint of good whisky" as one of its ingredients. The minister says that the remaining 3.000 copies must not be sold, unless the objectionable recipes shall be marked in red ink as a warning to purchasers.

An Australian paper speaks highly of a new regetable that is becoming popular in the colony, but gives no name or clue by which one may get at its identity. It says of it: "A new vegetable at its identity. It says of it: "A new vegetable, and one that promises to be a great acquisition, is the asparagus pea, introduced into Victoria by Lord Hopetonn. It is extremely prolific, and nost people would pronounce it a delicious vegetable when properly prepared, combining, as it does, the pronounced flavor of asparagus with the delicate suggestion of the table pea. The method of culture is that of the ordinary pea.

The following obituary, which was recently pubshed in the "Dublin Daily Express," affords a people all over the world: Geraghty-Accidentpeople all over the world: Geraghty—Accident-ally killed at Johannesburg, South Africa, John Geraghty, aged thirty-seven years, son of Pat-rick Geraghty, of Roscommon, and brother of George and Katie Geraghty, of Roscommon, and brother of James Geraghty, of Pretoria, and of William Geraghty of Galway, and of Peter, Pat-rick, and Martin Gerrghty, of New South Wales, and of Annic Corley, of Suva, Fiji Islands. Deeply regretted. R. I. P.